## 长颚斗蟋长翅和短翅型雌成虫飞行肌发育、 生殖力及寿命的比较

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摘要:为探讨长颚斗蟋 Velarifictorus asperses(Walker)翅型分化的生态学意义,对室内饲养获得的长翅和短翅型雌成虫飞行肌和卵巢的发育,以及长、短翅型雌成虫的生殖力和寿命进行了比较研究。结果表明:羽化当日,长翅型雌成虫飞行肌重 38.68 ±9.15 mg,显著高于短翅型的 17.53 ±4.44 mg(P < 0.05);而二者卵巢重量无显著差异(P > 0.05),分别为 4.69 ±1.04 mg 和 4.88 ±0.97 mg。羽化后 8 d 内,长翅型雌成虫飞行肌重量增加了48.9%,短翅型雌成虫飞行肌重量尤即显增加;而短翅型雌成虫卵巢的重量增加至 93.5 ±11.7 mg,约为长翅型雌成虫的 4.5 倍。短翅型雌成虫的产卵前期显著短于长翅型,其早期产卵量及总产卵量亦显著高于长翅型;而两翅型雌成虫中后期产卵量及寿命无显著差异(P > 0.05)。此外,长翅型雌成虫在羽化后 12 d 开始发生飞行肌的降解,飞行肌降解个体的卵巢重量显著高于未降解个体,与短翅型相似。结果提示,飞行肌与生殖系统的发育之间存在资源分配的权衡关系(trade-off),且这种资源分配的差异可能会导致长翅型与短翅型个体在生活史策略上出现分化,即长翅型个体具有飞行能力,而短翅型个体则在生殖方面获得更高的收益,且飞行肌的降解可能是长翅型个体由飞行转向生殖发育的生理信号。

关键词:长颚斗蟋;翅二型;生态意义;飞行肌;生殖力;寿命

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# Comparison of flight muscle development, fecundity and longevity between long-winged and short-winged female adults of *Velarifictorus asperses* (Orthoptera: Gryllidae)

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Abstract: To understand the ecological significance of wing dimorphism in a cricket species, Velarifictorus asperses (Walker), the development of flight muscles and ovary, fecundity and longevity in long-winged (LW) and short-winged (SW) female adults of this cricket bred in the laboratory were compared. On the day of emergence, LW females had better-developed flight muscles than SW females, and the weight of their flight muscles was 38.68  $\pm$  9.15 mg and 17.53  $\pm$  4.44 mg, respectively. No significant difference was observed in ovary mass between LW and SW females (P > 0.05), and the weight of them was  $4.69 \pm 1.04$  mg and  $4.88 \pm 0.97$  mg, respectively. Within 8 days after emergence, the weight of the LW females' flight muscles increased 48.9%, while the weight of the SW females' ovaries increased up to  $93.5 \pm 11.7$  mg, which was about 4.5 times higher than that of the LW females. The SW females were observed to reproduce earlier and had higher total number of eggs laid than the LW females, but the significant difference in number of eggs laid was only found in early adulthood (P < (0.05). No significant difference was observed in longevity between the two wing forms (P > 0.05). In addition, some LW females had their flight muscles histolyzed from day 12 after emergence, and the ovaries developed faster than the LW females with fully-developed flight muscles. These results suggest that a physiological trade-off between the development of flight muscles and reproductive organs existed in female V. asperses, which may cause a differentiation of life history strategy among LW and SW females,

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that is to say, the LW females are able to fly and the SW females benefit more in reproduction, and the histolysis of flight muscles might be a physiological signal for LW females to switch from fly to reproductive development.

Key words: Velarifictorus asperses; wing dimorphism; ecological significance; flight muscles; fecundity; longevity

翅多型现象广泛存在于各类昆虫中,在鞘翅目、双翅目、半翅目、同翅目、膜翅目、直翅目、鳞翅目、缨翅目等 10 目的昆虫中均有发现(Johnson, 1969; Harrison, 1980; Dingle, 1985; Roff, 1986; Zera, 2009)。在具翅多型现象的昆虫种类中,一些个体前后翅发达、具有飞行能力,为长翅型;而一些个体的翅退化为短翅型或无翅型,二者均不具备飞行能力(Tanaka et al., 2001)。在进化过程中,飞行能力的获得给昆虫在觅食、求偶、避敌及扩散等方面带来了莫大的好处(Roff, 1986)。那么,为何一些昆虫种类的翅退化为不具飞行能力的短翅型或无翅型?多型现象的生态学意义、进化路径及其调控机理如何?这一系列问题一直是一些学者的研究课题。

一些研究表明,长翅型个体具有发达的飞行 肌,羽化后营养物质主要用于飞行肌的发育和维 持; 而短翅型个体飞行肌退化, 营养物质主要用于 卵巢发育及产卵活动。说明昆虫飞行能力的获得是 以生殖能力的降低为代价,即存在飞行与生殖间投 资-收益的权衡关系(trade-off)(Roff, 1990; Roff and Fairbairn, 2007; Zera, 2009)。这种权衡关系在 蚜虫、飞虱、蝽类、蟋蟀类均有发现(张增全, 1983; Fujisaki, 1985; Braendle et al., 2006; 张保常 和赵章武, 2009)。如 Mole 和 Zera(1993)对一种蟋 蟀 Gryllus rubens 的研究表明, 在羽化当日, 长翅型 雌成虫的飞行肌显著重于短翅型, 卵巢重量无显著 差异; 至羽化后第14天, 长、短翅型雌成虫飞行肌 重量与羽化当日均无显著差异, 而短翅型雌成虫卵 巢重量的增加幅度显著高于长翅型。然而,在一些 昆虫种类中,如丽斗蟋 Velarifictorus ornatus 长、短 翅型雌成虫的产卵前期与产卵量并无显著差异 (Zhao et al., 2010)<sub>o</sub>

长颚斗蟋 Velarifictorus asperses (Walker)在我国分布广泛,具有明显的翅二型现象:长翅型前后翅均发达,后翅长于腹部末端;而短翅型前后翅均有一定程度的退化,特别是后翅退化至仅存极短的残翅。光周期、温度及密度均能影响其翅型分化(曾杨等,2010)。本研究通过长颚斗蟋长翅型、短翅

型雌成虫飞行肌和卵巢发育及产卵动态的比较,验证了飞行与生殖间投资-收益的权衡假说(hypothesis of trade-off between flight capability and reproduction),探讨了其翅多型现象的生态学意义。

## 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 供试昆虫与饲养方法

实验所用昆虫于 2009 年 8 月采自山东省泰安市郊区林地。野外采集的昆虫首先在人工气候室内(温度为 25℃,相对湿度为 70%,光周期为 12L: 12D)(宁波江南仪器厂,GX-HE302-300)饲养一代,饲养方法见曾杨等(2010)。由于长光照、高温条件下其长翅率相对较高,约为 40%(曾杨等,2010),为获得足够数量的长翅个体以进行试验,刚孵化的若虫置于长光照 16L: 8D 和 25℃的条件下饲养。依据成虫后翅长度是否超过前翅区分成虫的长翅型和短翅型,羽化成虫分别被转移至 12L: 12D 的光周期条件下单独饲养,作为后续实验虫源。

## 1.2 长、短翅型雌成虫飞行肌与卵巢发育的比较

分别取羽化后 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17和 20 d 的长、短翅型雌成虫各 10 头置于 - 20℃冷冻 24 h(经冷冻处理后,飞行肌易从体壁剥离),然后在常温下解冻 15 min。解冻后先称其体重,而后用解剖剪从其腹部末端背面开始直至前胸背板处剪开,置于蜡盘中,用解剖针固定其头部,撑开并固定背部及腹部,在体视显微镜(Olympus, Japan,Q20106)下用镊子仔细取出飞行肌(背纵肌)和卵巢,以电子天平分别称重(Mettler-Toledo Group,Switzerland,0.0001 g)。

## 1.3 长、短翅型雌成虫产卵前期与产卵量的比较

将羽化当天的雌雄成虫按长、短翅型分别配对,饲养于塑料容器(直径10 cm,高10 cm)内。每种翅型的观察样本数为15 对。饲养容器顶部开孔(5 cm),并粘以纱网,利于通风和透光,并防止昆虫逃跑。容器内放置一定数量的折叠滤纸,以增加蟋蟀的活动空间。以昆虫饲料(Oriental Yeast Co., Japan)饲养,并辅以胡萝卜片,饲料每2 d 更换一

次。每容器内放入 1 装满水的塑料管(直径 4.3 cm,长 5.5 cm),塞以脱脂棉,作为水源及产卵基质。配对后于每天早晨 8:00 观察一次棉花球,记录其产卵情况,调查长、短翅型雌成虫的产卵前期;并且从羽化当天开始每 6 d 收集一次卵粒,统计其卵粒数,调查长、短翅型雌成虫的单雌总产卵量。

## 1.4 长、短翅型雌成虫寿命的比较

每天早晨 8:00 观察一次 1.3 中所配对饲养的长、短翅型雌成虫的存活状况,记录雌成虫的存活 天数,比较长、短翅型雌成虫的寿命。

### 1.5 数据统计与分析

对长、短翅型雌成虫飞行肌与卵巢重量的分析 均以体重鲜重为协变量,采用协方差分析 (ANCOVA),生殖与寿命的数据分析采用t检验 (Student's t-test),所用软件为SPSS 13.0。

## 2 结果与分析

## 2.1 长、短翅型雌成虫飞行肌的发育

对长、短翅型雌成虫羽化后 20 d 内飞行肌的发 育状况进行了检测,其结果如图1所示。羽化当 日,长翅型雌成虫的飞行肌重量为 38.68 ± 9.15 mg, 占总体重的12.8%, 而短翅型雌成虫飞行肌的 重量仅为 17.53 ± 4.44 mg, 占总体重的 6.1%, 长 翅型雌成虫飞行肌的重量显著高于短翅型 (ANCOVA, 以体重为协变量, P < 0.05)。长翅型 雌成虫的飞行肌在羽化后快速发育, 重量于羽化后 第8天达到最大值(57.59±5.65 mg), 较羽化当日 增化加了48.9%。短翅型雌成虫飞行肌的重量在 羽化后变化不 大,前4 d 重量有所增加,在羽化后 第4天达到最大值, 仅为23.82±9.75 mg。观察 期内长翅型飞行肌发达雌成虫(long-winged females with fully developed muscles, LWF)的飞行肌均显著 重于短翅型(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量,P< 0.05)

从羽化后第 12 天开始,一部分长翅型雌成虫飞行肌出现降解(long-winged females with histolyzed muscles, LWH),颜色由粉红色变为乳白色,重量亦显著轻于飞行肌发达的长翅型雌成虫(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量,P < 0.05),降解个体百分比在羽化后第 12,14,17 和 20 天分别为 20%,30%,40%和 80%(图 1)。

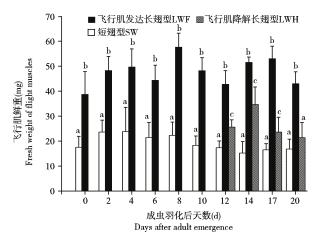


图 1 飞行肌发达长翅型、飞行肌降解长翅型和 短翅型长颚斗蟋雌成虫飞行肌重量的变化

Fig. 1 Temporal changes in fresh weight of the flight muscles in long-winged females with fully developed muscles (LWF), long-winged females with histolyzed muscles (LWH) and

short-winged (SW) females of *Velarifictorus aspersus* 图中数值为平均数 ± 标准差; 柱上不同字母代表相同年龄不同翅型雌成虫间存在显著性差异(P < 0.05, 协方差分析), 体重为协变量; 短翅型样本数为10, 飞行肌发达长翅型为2~10, 飞行肌降解长翅型为2~8; 图 2 同。Data in the figure are mean ± SD. Different letters above bars indicate significant difference at the 5% level between LWF, LWH and SW females by ANCOVA with body weight as a covariate. The sample size is 10 for SW females, 2 – 10 for LWF females, and 2-8 for LWH females. The same for Fig. 2.

#### 2.2 长、短翅型雌成虫卵巢的发育

对羽化后 20 d 内长、短翅型雌成虫卵巢发育的检测结果如图 2 所示。羽化当日短翅型和长翅型雌成虫卵巢的发育程度均较低,重量分别为 4.88 ± 0.97 mg 和 4.69 ± 1.04 mg, 二者间无显著差异(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量, P>0.05)。羽化后,短翅型雌成虫卵巢的发育速度明显快于长翅型,羽化后第 2-20 天,其卵巢重量均显著高于飞行肌发达的长翅型(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量, P<0.05)。此外,飞行肌降解长翅型雌成虫的卵巢显著重于未降解的长翅型雌成虫(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量, P<0.05),而与短翅型较为接近,尤其是在第 17 和第 20 天, 二者均无显著性差异(ANCOVA,以体重为协变量,各自P>0.05)。

## 2.3 长、短翅型雌成虫的产卵前期

长、短翅型长颚斗蟋雌成虫的产卵前期如表 1 所示。长翅型雌成虫在羽化后第 11 天开始出现产卵,而短翅型雌成虫在羽化后第 7 天即开始出现产卵,其平均产卵前期显著短于长翅型雌成虫(*t*-test, *P* < 0.05)。

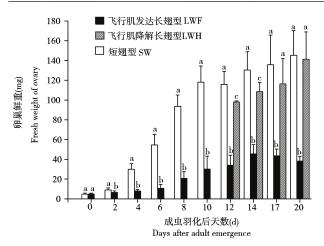


图 2 飞行肌发达长翅型、飞行肌降解长翅型和 短翅型长颚斗蟋雌成虫卵巢重量的变化

Fig. 2 Temporal change in fresh weight of the ovary in LWF, LWH and SW females of *Velarifictorus aspersus* 

## 2.4 长、短翅型雌成虫产卵量的比较

在实验过程中,1 短翅型个体于羽化后第 30 天死亡,产卵量仅为 19 粒,因此,未对其产卵量和寿命的数据进行统计。短翅型雌成虫在产卵早期的产卵量显著高于长翅型,羽化后 6 – 12 d 和 12 – 18 d 短翅型的产卵量分别为 57.2 ± 81.8 和 91.8 ± 61.2 粒/♀,而长翅型的产卵量仅分别为 3.8 ± 9.6 和 33.7 ± 51.2 粒/♀,短翅型的产卵量均显著高于长翅型(t-test, P<0.05)。羽化 18 d 之后,长、短翅型雌成虫每 6 d 的产卵量较为接近,均无显著差异(t-test, t>0.05),其中,羽化后第 18 – 54 天,无论是长翅型还是短翅型产卵量均维持在较高水平,

60 d 后产卵量逐渐降低。短翅型雌成虫的总产卵量为 790.6 ± 401.9 粒/ $\mathfrak{P}$ , 显著高于长翅型的 504.7 ± 278.8 粒/ $\mathfrak{P}$ (t-test, P<0.05)(图 3,表 1)。

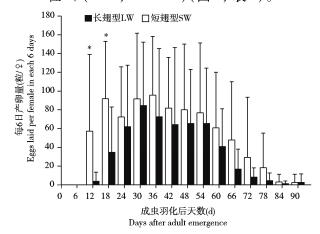


图 3 长、短翅型长颚斗蟋雌成虫每 6 日产卵量的比较 Fig. 3 Comparison of egg production in each 6 days between long-winged (LW) and short-winged (SW) females of the cricket Velrifictorus aspersus

图中数值为平均值 ± 标准差;柱上星号代表长、短翅型雌成虫间数据差异水平为 5%, t-检验;短翅型样本数为 13, 长翅型为 14。Data in the figure are mean ± SD. The asterisk above bars indicates significant difference at the 5% level between LW and SW females (t-test). The sample size is 13 for SW females, and 14 for LW females.

## 2.5 长、短翅型雌成虫寿命的比较

长翅型雌成虫的平均寿命为  $81.7 \pm 15.0$  d,短翅型雌成虫的寿命为  $77.8 \pm 19.0$  d,虽然长翅型雌成虫的寿命略长于短翅型,但二者并无显著差异(t-test, P > 0.05)(表 1)。

表 1 长翅型和短翅型长颚斗蟋雌成虫产卵前期、总产卵量及寿命的比较

Table 1 Comparison of pre-oviposition period, total number of eggs laid and longevity between long-winged (LW)

and short-winged (SW) females of Velarifictorus aspersus

翅型 Wing morph	产卵前期(d) Pre-oviposition duration	总产卵量(粒/♀) Total number of eggs laid per female	寿命(d) Longevity
长翅型 LW	16.9 ±5.1(14)a	504.7 ± 278.8(14)a	81.7 ± 15.0(14)a
短翅型 SW	$12.8 \pm 4.8(14) \mathrm{b}$	$790.6 \pm 401.9(13) \mathrm{b}$	77.8 $\pm$ 19.0(13) a

表中数据为平均数 ± 标准差,括号内数字为样本数,数值后不同字母表示 5% 差异显著水平(t-检验)。 Data in the table are mean ± SD, number in brackets refer to sample size, and different letters following the data represent the significant difference at P < 0.05 by t-test.

## 3 讨论

Roff (1986) 曾提出飞行与生殖权衡假说,以解释翅多型现象的生态意义及进化基础。许多研究为

该假说提供了有力支持,如 Roff(1990)的研究表明长翅型个体飞行肌占虫体重量的比例达 10%~20%; Tanaka(1991)对一种蟋蟀 Velarifictorus parvus的研究表明,长翅型个体在羽化后 5 d 内,飞行肌重量增加了75%,可见飞行肌的形成需耗很大的能

量。Zera 和 Mole (1994) 等通过对蟋蟀 G. rubens 和 Gryllus firmus 的研究,指出飞行燃料物质的合成 及飞行肌的维持所耗能量比飞行肌的形成更高。与 之相对应,短翅型个体由于飞行器官的退化,可将 飞行肌发育与维持所消耗的营养物质用于生殖发 育, 如蚜虫类昆虫无翅型个体的卵巢比有翅型大 20% (Dixon et al., 1993)。本研究中长、短翅型长 颚斗蟋雌成虫的飞行肌与卵巢发育存在明显差异, 长翅型雌成虫具有发达的飞行肌, 且羽化后飞行肌 快速发育,但卵巢发育缓慢;短翅型雌成虫的飞行 肌退化, 卵巢在羽化后快速发育。因此, 可以认为 这种飞行与生殖之间的资源分配差异存在于长颚斗 蟋,或曰存在飞行与生殖间投资-收益的权衡关系, 长翅型个体羽化后营养物质主要用于飞行肌的发育 与维持, 而短翅型在羽化后营养物质主要用于卵巢 的快速发育。

飞行与生殖系统之间的资源分配差异可能会导 致长翅型个体与短翅型个体在生活史策略上出现分 化,即长翅型个体拥有飞行能力,而短翅型个体则 在生殖方面获得更高的收益。我们在实验过程中观 察到长颚斗蟋长翅型个体具有飞行行为,说明其具 备飞行能力。而长、短翅型雌成虫寿命和生殖的结 果说明,短翅型雌成虫的产卵前期短、产卵量大, 在生殖方面的适合度更高, 而长、短翅型雌成虫生 殖上的差异主要出现在成虫羽化后的早期。因此, 这种飞行与生殖系统之间的资源分配差异表现了 长、短翅型个体生活史策略的分化, 也可能是导致 其生殖差异的生理基础。这种飞行与生殖系统之间 的资源分配差异与长、短翅型个体在生活史策略上 分化的相关性在其他一些种类的具翅多型现象的昆 虫中亦得到证实(Tanaka, 1993; Roff and Fairbairn, 2007; Zera, 2009; Guerra, 2011).

另外,对羽化后 12-20 日龄的长翅型雌成虫进行解剖,发现一部分个体的飞行肌发生降解,其飞行肌显著轻于未降解的长翅型雌成虫,但卵巢显著重于后者。飞行肌降解的现象在其他昆虫种类如 G. firmus 和 V. parvus 中亦有发现,且飞行肌的降解会促进长翅型个体卵巢的发育(Tanaka,1991;张保常和赵章武,2009)。一些昆虫种类的长翅型与短翅型雌成虫在产卵前期与总产卵量方面并无显著差异(Zera and Denno,1997; Zhao et al.,2010)。Zera 和 Denno(1997)提出短翅型雌成虫虽然在早期产卵量高于长翅型,但长翅型雌成虫通常会脱掉后翅,引起飞行肌降解,从而将飞行肌降解所获得的

能量投入生殖发育,使其在中后期的产卵量要高于短翅型。Roff(1984)研究了两种蟋蟀的产卵动态,发现无脱翅现象的 G. firmus 短翅型雌成虫的产卵量显著高于长翅型;而长翅型脱翅率为 48% 的 Allonemobius fasciatus 长、短翅型雌成虫的产卵量无显著差异。因此,飞行肌是否降解、何时降解可视为长翅型个体由飞行转向生殖发育的生理信号。

曾杨等(2010)认为长颚斗蟋翅型分化可能是 其对季节变化的一种适应,夏季的长光照和高温促 进其长翅型的分化,而秋季的短光照和低温则会诱 导其短翅化(曾杨等,2010)。长翅型成虫由于具有 飞行能力,可以在温度适宜,寄主植物生长茂盛的 夏季进行扩散,开拓新的栖息地。同时,长翅型成 虫在经历一段时间后,其飞行肌会逐渐降解,从而 由飞行转向生殖发育,从而保证在进入新的栖息地 后适时繁殖,提高其新栖息地的种群数量。而短翅 型个体能在冬季来临之前快速繁殖,对种群的延续 具有重要作用。这种生活史策略的分化有利于提高 其种群的适合度。

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